Five Hundred Fishermen Drowned

Victoria, B. C., June 9.-Meagre particulars were brought by the Empress of Japan of a disaster which befell the fishermen of the Chusan archipelago. off the coast of China. On May 6th, when all, or at least most of the fishing boats were out on the fishing banks, a terrible gale sprang up. Of the several hundred boats out at the time. very few returned and it is estimated that some five hundred men lost their lives. The storm was one of those sudden ones for which the coast of China is noted and the fishermen had no chance to seek shelter. Their life boats were smashed to atoms and they were left to fight a hopeless battle with the

merciless waves. The storm swept over the entire Arhipelago, which extends across the mouth of Hanchow bay, on the eastern coast of China. Several large junks were lost, in which scores perished.

Nominations by the President.

Washington, June 9.-The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States-Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, to Chile; William F. Powell, colored, of New Jersey, to Hayti; John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to Switzerland. John F. Gowey, of Washington, to be consul general at Kanagawa, Japan.

To be deputy auditors-Robert S Person, of South Dakota, for the interior department; Daniel A. Grosvenor, of Maryland, for the war department.

Getting the Jury.

New York, June 9.-The work of getting a jury for the trial of the officers of the American Tobacco Company, indieted for conspiracy, was resumed today in the court of general sessions. When court adjourned, eleven jurors had been secured. The counsel for the accused was augmented this morning by Charles C. Beaman.

Greece's Protest

Athens, June 9.-The government has protested to the powers against the continued massing of Turkish troops in Thessaly and the hindrance placed by Turkey to navigation in the gulf of Ambracia, as violations of the armistice.



Are peculiarly benefited by P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, the most wonderful Tonic and Blood Cleanser in the world.

P. P. restores shattered nerves, gives strength and tone to the entire system, revives the worn out, nervous and debilitated You cannot but be nervous if your blood is impure.

P. P. P. gives the proper nourishment to the blood, and cures nervous prostration, debility and nervous head-

P. P. P. cures that tired, languid, "all gone" feeling, cures dyspepsia, badigestion, and that awful distres the stomach.

P. P. cures that weak, nervous condition, that dreadful jumping of the heart, followed by dizziness and sinking spells. Make your blood pure by taking P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, and you will be well and happy. Women are benefited, their organization regulated, and their weakness and lassitude cured by P. P. P.

WEAK, TIRED PEOPLE

should take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, without delay. While not actually sick, you feel weak and tired, ready to get sick, and what you need is strength to drive out of your system that which is the cause of Spring Fever. P. P. P. is needed at once.

Mrs. Hattie Mylius, of 70 East 86th street, New York, says that she was in poor health, and that her case developed into nervous prostration. She suffered from nervous headaches, and at times was unable to do any work at all. She could not sleep, and was would startle her. But her weakness and nervousness is all gone. P. P. P. was what saved her. Her appetite improved, her rervousness is a thing of the past, and she thanks P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, for her complete restoration to health.

Sold by all druggists.

LIPPMAN BROS., Anothecarles, Sele Pres'rs. Lippenan's Block, Savannah, Ca.

For Sale by R. R. BELLAMY.



DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

THE SENATE PLACES |RAW COT-TON ON THE DUTIABLE LIST.

The Amendment of Senator Bacon, of Cent, Hotiy Discussed—Opposed by Many Republican Vete Assisted by Six Demo-

Washington, June 8.-By the decisive vote of 42 to 19, the senate today adopted an amendment to the tariff bill placing raw cotton, the great product of the south, on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. ad valorem. It is the first time in the history of tariff legislation that a duty on cotton has been incorporated in a bill. The amendment was proposed by Senator Bacon, democrat, of Georgia, on his individual responsibility and without the approval of the finance committee, which thus far has been requisite to the success of every amendment except a minor one which went through by default.

The amendment led to a spirited debate, democratic senators disclosing a wide difference of views and at times exchanging sharp personal criticisms. On the final vote six democrats-Senators Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; McEnery, of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, and Rawlins, of Utah, voted with the republicans for the Bacon amendment, while the negative vote was solidly democratic, with one exception-Kyle, pop-

The debate on cotton took up most of the day and but little progress was made on the bill.

Early in the day the sugar schedule was passed over and the agricultural schedule taken up. Less than two pages were disposed of during the day. The paragraph on cattle went over, but the balance of the agricultural schedule up to and including paragraph 228 was agreed to as reported, all amendments except that of Senator

Bacon's being rejected. When the tariff bill was taken up, at 12:20 o'clock p. m., Senator Allison, of Iowa, requested that the sugar schedule be passed, stating that it would be considered tomorrow. The agricultural schedule being next in order, a number of amendments were offered by democratic senators, but all were rejected until Senator Bacon offered his amendment, to be known as paragraph 2251/2, placing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on raw cotton. Senator Bacon said the omission of this article from the dutiable list was a violation of the principle of the democratic platform that tariff taxation should be so imposed as to discriminate against no section. The tariff as a whole fell like a dead weight on the producer of cotton, raising the price of all articles essential to his use, and yet on his article of production, raw cotton, he was "left in the lurch." Last year the statistics showed that 55,000 .-000 pounds of couton were imported into the United States valued at \$6,-000,000. The arrivals of foreign cotton were increasing constantly. Senator Bacon said he addressed himself particularly to his democratic associates. Why should cotton be excluded from the benefits of a revenue duty if all other agricultural products were to have the benefit of such duty. Under the rule of consistency there should be a unanimous vote in favor of a duty

on cotton. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who was in charge of the bill pending Senator Allison's absence, indicated a readiness for a vote favorable to the amendment and Senator Chandler, republican, of New Hampshire, added: 'We are just dying to support the sen-

ator's amendment.' Senator Chilton, democrat, of Texas, said the amendment would not raise the price of cotton. According to the Georgia senator (Bacon), there would be no diminution of the importation of Egyptian cotton, so that the only effect would be to give additional revenue on cotton without taking away the competition from foreign cotton. He said it was impossible to increase the price of cotton by a tariff so long as it was necessary to find a market for the surplus of American cotton, as was now the case, in Liverpool or in any other foreign market. It was with cotton as with wheat-the foreign price would fix the domestic price. Hence the only result would be to increase

the price on cotton goods.

Senator Vest said the amendment would be adopted as it was in the line of increased rates of duty and would receive republican support for that reason and because it was calculated to cause dissension in the democratic party. He claimed that the addition of the 20 per cent. provided would simply add that amount to the finished product. He took issue with Senator Bacon on the contention that the amendment was in line with the platform at Chicago. "If," he said, "I had thought the platform meant what the senator from Georgia says it does, I would not so nervous that sie would have to get have touched it any more than I would up at all hours of the night and walk have touched a rattlesnake, knowing the floor, and the opening of a door there was no whiskey within a hundred miles. God help us if the new Evangeli is to prevail." He expressed surprise at Senator Bacon's statement that the cotton manufacturers needed assistance. He said it had generally been understood that the cotton manufacturers were exceptionally prosper-

In conclusion Senator Vest said that he had, as a southern democrat, always pointed with pride to the fact that cotton was admitted free of duty, as showing the democratic consistency in supporting free raw materials. Hence his disappointment that this amendment should be proposed by a southern senator, as it would justify and open the way for a duty on wool, lumber and all other articles classed as raw materials. "Indeed," he exclaimed, "it leaves us naked and without argu-

ment." Senator Jones, of Arkansas, also opposed the amendment, in an incisive speech. He agreed with Senator Vest that the republicans would support the amendment in the hope of creating dissension in the democratic party and added that they also would support it for the purpose of securing an excuse for increased compensatory duties on cotton manufactures. He argued that the small importations could not affect the price of the entire domestic crop and said that the duty would only and to the price of cotton goods. He said the cotton growers would not

would have his views prevail; but the senate was a forum of argument and no senator was to be put down by the mere vehemence of the senator from

his services might be. Senator Bacon became impatient at one point over frequent interruptions, the last one coming from Senator Caffery. "I think the senator has enough Georgia, Making the Duty Twenty Per to do to answer the questions addressed to him yesterday by the senator Southern Senators-Adopted by the Solid from Massachusetts as to sugar," answered Senator Bacon sharply. The senator went on to say that the objectionable feature of the tariff in the past had been its sectionalism and its discrimination of one part of the country against the other; but the democratic platform, recognizing a revenue tariff, insisted that it be free from sectional benefits and that there be perfect equality in burden or in benefit. This was the only "new Evangel to which the senator from Missouri had

Senator Gray asked if Sentor Bacon believed in a tariff for revenue only. Senator Bacon answered that he believed in a tariff "for revenue," but not a tariff "for revenue only." He insisted that the tariff platform of the Chicago convention did not contemplate revenue duties which utterly ignored questions as to the justice or injustice of the duties toward sections or classes. He insisted that the fundamental principle of the democratic party was to restrict the tariff to revenue purposes and in imposing it for that purpose to give equal benefits and equal burdens to all sections.

In closing Senator Bacon referred to statements that his tariff views were shaped by the interests of his own state. He was not, he said, indifferent to the fact that his people might be benefitted or injured by the character of the rates imposed. As it was recognized that the country was to have a revenue tariff bill, he intended to see to it that his state received an equal share of its benefits, in the words of the Bible, "the man who does not care for his own household is worse than

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, created amusement by declaring that the hair splitting and distinctions between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff were all "tweedle dee and tweedle dum." He had followed this subject for thirty years and he did not understand this new language relating to the tariff. The Georgia senator (Bacon) was right, Senator Stewart said, in seeing that his state should receive the same benefits as other sections. "What are we here for?" asked Senator Stewart vehemently.

"To get the offices," suggested some senator jocularly, in a stage whisper. "No, not all of us," continued Senator Stewart. "We are here to represent out constituents and see our states have equal rights under the tariff and all other laws." He insisted that it was time the raw materials of the south and west received equal benefits with the manufactured products of New England.

The discussion had evidently aroused much feeling among senators and this was given expression soon after Senator Caffery began speaking. He said the position of Senator Bacon had been clearly exposed as one favorable to protection for interests of his own state, with revenue as a mere incident.

"How about sugar," inquired Senator Bacon mockingly. Very deliberately Senator Caffery answered: "Twice the senator declined to answer my questions and now I decline peremptorily to yield."

"I accept that status between us," answered Senator Bacon. "You made the status yourself," said

Senator Caffery. "It is a very great deprivation," continued Senator Bacon in mocking tones, "but I will endeavor to bear it with equanimity."

Senator Caffery was soon interrupted with another inquiry as to sugar, this time from Senator McLaurin, democrat, of South Carolina. The galleries were much amused and Senator Caffery said: "I see that the bad precedent set by the senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) to put me in a hole, is being followed by my associates on this side of the chamber."

"Before you are out of the hole," interjected Senator Hoar.

The vote was then taken on Senator Bacon's amendment placing raw cotton in the bill at 20 per cent. ad valorem. There was great interest in the vote as it became evident that republican senators were voting in the affirmative.

It resulted—yeas, 42; nays, 19. Paragraphs 226 to 228 inclusive, (macaroni, oats and oat meal) were

agreed to as reported. When the rice paragraph (229) was reached, Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, took occasion to spak sarcastically of the differences among democratic senators as to what constituted democratic doctrine. These senators, he said, should go into caucus and endeavor to arrange some line of action on which they could proceed to-

Throughout this discussion the tendency on the democratic side, he said, was to abandon the tenets of democracy and adopt the plan of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

Senator Allison stated that the house rates on rice would be retained, but the paragraph went over without final

At 5:20 o'clock the senate went into executive session and soon after ad-

It Will Surprise You

In order to prove the great merit of Sly's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.-Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

A Cuban Passenger Train Dynamited

Havana, via Key West, Fla., June 9,-The passenger train which leaves Havana for Matanzas daily at 6 a. m., was dynamited this morning about twelve miles from the city by a party of insurgents. According to the official account, the object was plunder, as about \$6,000 was in the express car. The officials had ordered the passenger train to go ahead and a pilot engine to follow. Both engineers, one fireman, one conductor and seven soldiers were killed and three passengers were severely injured, while thirty-two suffered more or less serious bruises.

Standing Up for Greece.

London, June 8 .- A dispatch to The Times from its correspondent at Con-

AN EXPORT BOUNTY

Missouri, however long and eniment ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ADVOCATED IN THE SENATE.

> Offered as an Amendment to the Tariff Bill by Senator Cannon and Suppoted by Senator Butler-Senators Mills and Rawlins Discuss the Democratic Attitude on Tariff Question-Little Progress on the Tariff Bill.

> Washington, June 9 .- Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed at 12:15 o'clock p. m. No mention was made as to the time of taking up the sugar schedule and the debate proceeded on the agricultural schedule. On the rice paragraph, Senator Allison,

in charge of the bill, withdrew the committee amendments reducing the house rates, leaving the house rates to stand. Senator Mills, of Texas, moved to strike out the entire rice paragraph and substitute a new one placing a uniform duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem on all grades of rice; rejected-yeas, 19; nays, 40. Five democrats-Senators Bacon, Clay, Mc-Enery, McLaurin and Tillman and four populists-Senators Aflen, Butler, Heitfeld and Stewart, voted with the republicans in the negative. The rice paragraph was then agreed to as it came from the house. Rye and rye-flour were agreed to as re-

Paragraph 231, on tapioca, had been struck out by the senate. On the ques tion of agreeing to this change Senator Rawlins, of Utah, took the floor to answer Senator Vest's statement yesterday, that a "new Evangel" of democratic doctrine was being proclaimed by certain democratic senators. Senator Rawlins said he had been a member of the committee on resolutions and platform at the 'hicago convention, presenting that tariff clause which had been under discussion. It was on his motion it was agreed to. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, platform n hand, interrupted to ask Senator Rawlins, since he presented the tariff clause, why the good old democratic word "only" after "tariff for revenue" came to be omitted. Was it an intentional emission, Senator Lindsay asked,

"I think not," responded Senator Raw-"I can throw some light on that sub-

ject," said Senator Tillman, who was also a member of the committee on platform at the Chicago convention. "It was omitted purposely after discussion.' Senator Rawlins reviewed the course of he democratic party in early tariff legislation. The essential principle of this was

hat all burdens and benefits should be borne equally. This was no new Evangel, no vile reptile, or rattlesnake, as Senator Vest had characterized it, and there was no need of any democratic senator inthe Almighty against such doc rine. It came to democratic senators pure and undefiled from the democratic fathers, and he would support it.

Senator Mills severely arraigned the bill as a class measure designed to build up a vast fund for distribution among the beneficiaries of the bill, and at the expense of the "forgotten man." the tax payer. He indirectly criticised those democratic senators who voted for the amendments to the bill putting a tax on cotton and other articles, contending that heir course was a radical departure from the tenets of democracy. He closed with in ominous prediction that the abandonment of democratic simplicity would bring forth, out of the dark, some historian to write the chapter on the "deline and fall of the great American peo-

The senate amendment was then agreed to, striking out the house provision on tapioca (231.)

Senator Vest moved to strike out the paragraphs (232 and 233) placing a duty on wheat at 25 cents per bushel and on wheat flour at 25 per cent. ad valerem; rejected-yeas, 15; nays, 35. Four demo-crats-Senators Bacon, McEnery, Mc-Laurin and Tillman and two populists-Senators Allen and Heitfeld voted with the republicans in the negative.

The paragraphs on wheat and wheat flour were then agreed to. Senator Cannon took the floor to speak on his amendment, but yielded a moment to allow Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. to present what he termed some evidences of "returning prosperity" in the shape of some editorials from Nebraska newspapers showing a general revival of busi-

"Is not the Wilson tariff law still on the statute books?" asked Senator Gray, democrat, of Delaware. "It is but it is expectation of the passage of the pending measure," replied

Senator Thurston, "which is causing this revival. Senator Berry, of Arkansas, asked to have read a statement recently made by

ex-Postmaster Wanamaker about the de plorable condition of affairs. Senator Cannon objected, saying amid laughter, that it would be cruel, inhuman and unjustifiable to have Mr. Wanamaker's statement injected at this point of the proceedings.

After some further cross firing, Senator Cannon proceeded with his speech. He denounced the pending measure os grossly and palpably inequitable, because it compelled the sale of the products of the soil in the lowest market of the world and the purchase of manufactured articles in the highest market. To the original doctrine which contemplated the protection of manufactures he still subscribed. The trouble was that agriculture, which, at the beginning, was ready to suppor the manufactures struggling for existence had fallen far in the rear. The only ground upon which the doctrine of protection could stand was that it protected the labor of this country from the wolvish pauper labor of the world. But how could anyone contend for protection to the labor of the shops and mills and deny it to the labor of the fields? The farmer competed with the world. If this was no just the country would be plunged again next year into the agony of a tariff agitation. If it was just it might endure.

Senator Cannon said he hoped that i might endure with slight modification for many years, before this country was waitdenounced the pending measure as grosstion than this. This proposition offered by him for export bounties on agricultural staples, he said, was first called to his attention by David Lubin at the meeting of the trans-Mississippi congress three years ago. He had opposed it then, but

found he had been wrong. In answer to a question Senator Cannon said the amount to be paid by the September government in export bounty under his amendment would be \$47,944,580. He argued that the American farmer was obliged to sell his wheat and cotton at the low prices prevailing in free trade ing for the settlement of a greater quessupplies at the high rates of a protected July market. His perposition was designed to September countries of the world; he bought his that the era of prosperity so much sought would not come until it started from September 7.671/2 7.70 the farmers.

Senator Cannon spoke until shortly before 5 o'clock and was followed by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, who spoke against the heavy burdens the bill placed upon the farmers. He favored Senator Cannon's proposition as a measure that would correct the inequalities of the tariff which bore heavily on the farmer and gave him none of the benefits of pro-

At 5:30 o'clock the bill was laid aside The senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down York, 771 c to arrive; No. 1 northern, Dustantinople says that the powers to with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe, luth, 78 sc to arrive. Options opened firm whom Greece has intrusted her inter- Terrible paroxysms of coughing would and advanced very sharply on bad scare be misled and deceived by a proposi-tion so paipably thin as this.

Senator Bason answered briefly that if positiveness of assertion and vehicle tion of the capitulations in the case of mence were to control in this subject.

Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire, then the option and the case of the control in this subject.

The story is absolutely the senator from Missouri (Vest)

The first interruption and it is shorts, with little interruption and it is shorts and it is short

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT. Wilmington, N. C., June 9. Receipts of cotton today-2 bales. Receipts to same day last year-19 bales. This season's receipts to date-234.293

Receipts to same date last year-170.947 The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange: Cotton steady.

Ordinary 54 Good ordinary 64 Low middling..... NAVAL STORES.

steady at 25%c; country barrels steady at Rosin firm at \$1.25 and \$1.30. Tar quiet at \$1.00. Crude turpentine steady; hard \$1.30; yellow dip \$1.80; virgin \$1.80

Spirits turpentine-Machine barrels

pentine at 23c and 224c; rosin \$1.324 and \$1.374; tar \$1.05; crude turpentine \$1.30, \$1.70 and \$1.80. Receipts today-193 casks spirits turpentine, 527 barrels rosin, 69 barrels tar, 20

Receipts for same date last year-97 casks spirits turpentine, 187 barrels rosin 29 barrels tar, 29 barrels crude turpentine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

barrels crude turpentine.

FNANCIAL.

New York, June 9 .- 3 p. m.-Money on call easy at 1614 per cent.; last loan at 1 per cent, closed offered at 1 per cent Prime mercantile paper 31-24 per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual bustness in bankers bills at \$4.867 a 284.87 for demand, and at \$4.85% a\$4.86 for sixty days, Posted rates \$4.861-6134.87 and \$4.88. Commercial bills \$4.85%. Silver certificates 60% 66%. Bar silver 60. Mexican dollars 47%. Government bonds firm; state bonds dull; railroad bonds firm.

STOCKS.

И	D 1 0 0 1 1 2 .		
	Atchison 11%	N. J. Central 774	
	Adams Ex149	N. & W., pre 2814	
1	American Ex111	N. Y. Central1003	
d	B. & O 1014	Pittsburg162	
1	Ches. & Ohio 171/2	Pullman Pal16112	
3]	Chic. Alton148	Reading 2058	
d	Chic. B. & Q 791/2	Rich. Ter	
1	Chic. Gas 86%	Rich, Ter., pre	
g	Con. Gas16014	Sug. Refin 1233.	
	Cot. Oil Cer 12	T C & I 991	
ű	Del. Hudson 10534	U. S. Express 39	
Ŋ	Del. L. & W147%	Wells Far. Ex103	
٩	Fort Wayne162	West, Union 815	
d	Illinois Central 9616	W. & L. E %	
A	Lead Trust 28	W. & L. E., pre., 2%	
1	L. & N 481/2	Gen. Electric 33%	
N	L. & N. A 14	Nat. Linseed 10%	
Ŋ	Man. Consol 87	Southern Ry 9	
á	Man. Consol 87 Mem. & Char 15	Southern pre 2814	
1	M. & O 19	Tobacco 73%	
	Nat. Cordage	Tobacco pro 105	
	* section of Artificial Courses	The property of the party of th	

BONDS.		
Missouri 6's 100 N. Caro. 6's 124 N. Caro. 4's 103 S. Caro. non-fu V T. N. S. 6's S2 T. N. S. 5's 105 T. N. S. 3's		
T. Old S. 6's 60 Va. Cen 64 ¹		
Va. deferred		

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.-Cotton-Spot, moder ate business, prices higher; American middling 4 9-32d; good middling 4 9-32d American 4 5-32d; low middling 3 31-32d good ordinary 3 27-32d; ordinary 3 21-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American, Receipts 7,000 opened quiet but steady with a fair demand and closed quiet at the advance. American middling, low middling clause: June 4 6-64d buyers; June and July 4 5-64d sellers; July and August 4 3-64d, 4 4-64d buyers; August and September 3 63-64d, 4d buyers; September and October 3 57-64d, 58-64d sellers; October and November 3 52-64d, 3 53-64d sellers; November and December 3 49-64d, 3 50-64d sellers; December and January 3 48-64d buyers; January and February 3 48-64d buyers; February and

April 3 49-64d, 3 50-64d sellers. New York, June 9 .- Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16c; net receipts none; gross receipts 1,015; exports to Great Britain 1,926; to France 705; to the continent 1,189; forwarded 315; sales 1,347; spinners 846; stock

Total today: Net receipts 274; exports to Great Britain 1,926; to France 705; to the continent 1,189; stock 271,492. Consolidated: Net receipts 3,408; exports to Great Britain 7,426; to France 805; to the

continent 24,002. Total since September 1st: Net receipts 6.567.678; exports to Great Britain 2,961,057; to France 685,786; to the continent 2,063,536;

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady: sales 65,700 bales: January 6.87; February 6.90; March 6.95; June 7.21; July 7.23; August 7.23; September 7.00; October 6.83; November 6.81; December 6.83. Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7 11-16c; middling gulf 7 15-16c; sales 1,347 bales.

PORT RECEIPTS. Galveston-Steady at 7 5-16c; net receipts

Norfolk-Firm at 7 7-16c; net receipts 4. Baltimore-Nominal at 7%c; gross re-Boston-Steady at 7 11-16c; net receipts 8; gross receipts 481. Wilmington-Steady at 712c; net

Philadelphia-Firm at 7 15-16c; net receipts 48. Savannah-Dull at 71/4c; net receipts 69. New Orleans—Firm at 7 7-16c. Mobile-Nominal at 74c; net receipts 94. Memphis-Firm at 73-16c; net receipts 50.

Charleston-Firm at 74c; net receipts 1. Cincinnati-Quiet at 75c; net receipts Louisville-Quiet at 7%c. St. Louis-Steady at 7%c; net receipts 36 gross receipts 637. Houston-Steady at 7 5-16c; net receipts

Augusta-Steady at 7%c; net receipts 11.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS ETC.

were as follows:

Wheat-

Chicago, June 9.-The leading futures

Open. High. Low. Clos.

July June September Oats-1818 Mess pork-July \$7.65 \$7.65 \$7.40 Lard-July \$3.521/2 \$3.521/2 \$3.471/2 \$3.47

July \$4.22½ \$4.22½ \$4,17½ \$4.20 September ... 4.27½ 4.27½ 4.25 4.25 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 yellow corn, 24% 2412c; No. 2 spring wheat, 694/20704c; No. 3 spring wheat, 63/270c; No. 2 red, 784c; No. 2 corn, 24¹/₂62²/₂c: No. 2 oats, 17³/₂ No. 2 white, f. o. b., 22c; No. 3 white f. o. b., 206221¹/₂c: mess pork, per bbl., \$7.40@\$7.45; lard, per 100 lbs., \$3.421-633.45; short ribs sides, loose. \$4.10@\$4.30; dry saited shoulders, boxed, 5@54c; short clear sides, boxed, 44@4%c; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal.

New York, June 9.-Flour opened firm and more active at first, later eased off with wheat and closed dull; Minnesota

patents \$4.00@\$4.20. Wheat-Spot weak; No. 1 northern, New

costs cotton planters more than five million dollars and nually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Ala-Middling ... 7 13-16 bama Experiment Station show Prices same day last year, 74c. conclusively that the use of

Prices same day last year-Spirits tur- will prevent that dreaded plans disease.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for its GERMAN KALI WORKS. 93 Nassau St., New York

Corn-Spot steady; No. 2, 39%c affoat, Options opened firm with wheat but weakened under improved weather prospects and closed wasc net lower. June closed at 29%c; July 29%si29%c, closed at 29%c: August closed at 30c Oats-Spot easier; No. 2, 22c. Options dull and easy, closing to lower. June

closed at 22c; July closed at 22c. Lard-Dull; western steam \$3.75; July \$3.75; refined easy; continent \$4.00; South American \$4.50. Pork-Barely steady. Eggs-Steady; state and Pennsylvania

filwalle; western fresh lotarile; southern

\$2.55@\$2.70 per thirty dozen cases. Cotton Seed Oil-Dull; prime crude 20c: prime yellow 2315c. Rice-Steady.

Molasses-Quiet. Coffee-Options opened steady, unchanged to 10 points advance, following favorable news from European markets, and small receipts at Brazilian ports. Ruled dull all day with trading entirely of local nature. Closed inactive, net unchanged to 5 points advance; sales 2,750 bags, including September \$7.40; December \$7.45; March \$7.50. Spot coffee-Rio dull: Cordova Hlya1712c; sales 500 bags Rio, No. spot at 7%c.

Sugar-Raw, strong; fair refining 3c; Centrifugal 96 test 3 7-16c; sales 400 tons. Centrifugal 96 test 3 7-16c; 900 tons Muscovado 89 test 3c; 300 tons molasses 89 test 2 II-16c; refined firm.

NAVAL STORES.

New York-Rosin steady; turpentine Charleston-Turpentine firm at 25c; sales common to good \$1.25 to \$1.30. Savannah-Turpentine firm at 251/2c; sales 525; receipts 1.615. Rosin quiet; sales 803; receipts 4,219. Quote: A B C D \$1.3714; E \$1.40; F \$1.45; G \$1.50; H \$1.65; I \$1.75; K \$1.85; M \$1.95; N \$2.05; W G \$2.15; W W

The New York Stock Market.

New York, June 9.-The stock market proclaimed today with extraordinary emphasis the vitality and firmness of the improvement in values which has been achieved in the last two weeks. The resources of the bears were exhausted in partially effective efforts to bring about a general reaction, which had to be abandoned, in face of the strong rally of the last hour, which carried the whole bales, including 6,600 American. Futures | market, with an all-embracing surge, to a higher plane, wiping out the losses which the painstaking efforts of the bears had accompished earlier in the day, and driving them to cover losses by hasty purchases on the first rising scale of prices. The dealings in the last hour were characterized by great animation, and the volume of sales, which had been small for two hours previously, was brought up to a total considerably in excess of that of yesterday, which was the largest since March 3 48-64d, 3 49-64d buyers; March and the present period of activity in stocks, Today's transactions in Sugar, also were only about half as large as yesterday. though the day's sales in that stock still footed up the enermous aggregate of over 45,000 shares. St. Paul and Burlington came next in the order named. There were nine stocks in which the dealings exceeded 19,000 shares and some thirty-five in which the saies exceeded

This indicates a greatly improved dis-tribution of the lines. The force of the rally is probably best interpreted as the assertion of the confidence in the general outlook for business and the refutation of the theory that marked reaction in the market was imperative. It was this theory coupled with revived rumors of crop damage in the northwest, that incited some traders to make short sales for a decline in the morning. The movement to cover developed how small a supply of stocks was offering. London selling also helped the bears to some extent. Contradictions of earlier reports of damage to crops, reflected in the decline in the wheat market, served to stiffen the price of the grangers sufficiently to

put the shorts to rout

There was large buying also on the improved prospects of the early settlement of the tariff question, the demand embracing a wide range of stocks. The strength shown by a number of the industrial stocks aided the advance. The notable strength shown by a number of low priced shares of re-organized companies is probably attributable to the return from Europe of an prominent financier whose influence has been paramount in these re-organizations and who has before this, enlisted large foreign capital in American properties. The strength of Sugar, the leader, was also a factor in the improvement. The early declines were for the most part fractional, extending to about % in the grangers, a point in Sugar, 1% in New Jersey Central and 1% in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, with only partial recovery. The rally extended to over a point and left a substantial net gain in the cases of the Grangers, New Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, the Reading issues, Manhattan, Western Union, Northern Pacific, preferred, and Tennessee, Coal and Iron. Sugar's rally covered 24 points.

The total sale of stocks today were 265,. 63% 551 shares, including American Tobacco 15,100, American Sugar 46,800, Burlington and Quincy 19,800, Chicago Gas 8,200, General Electric 5,100, Louisville and Nashville 5,600, Northwestern 5,600, Northern Pacific, preferred, 10,500, Reading 23,700. Rock Island 10,600, St. Paul 24,300, Western Union 16,200. The bond market was less animated, but a good undertone continued apparent with some of the re-organiza-tion issues improving materially. The demand for foreign account was fairly moderate. The sales were \$1.617,000. Governments ruled firm with transactions light.

The sales were \$10,600. The Chicago Markets.

Chicago, June 9 .- Wheat today opened strong and under a continuation of yesterday's short covering advanced sharply. This support died away later when favorable state crop reports were received. the result being that not only was the advance lost, but I to 1%c besides. Corn and oats dropped about 4c of their previous values. Provisions were uncorprom-isingly heavy and closed at deck is ranging from 10 to 275c.

Rumor of Turkish Outrages Denied.

New York, June 8.—Moustapha Tep-sin Bey, the in ter of Turkey who is at present in this city, made the following statement today: "The Turkish minister at Washington is authorized by his government to deny categoricalests, show no sighs of yielding any of last hours, with little afterruption and it of shorts, small northwestern receipts and ly, then ews, given by a cable from